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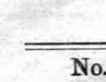

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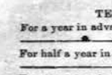

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship SYDNEY, 1580 Tons, and 360 (H. P.) Captain MELVILLE, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 13th October at 4 P. M., with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calicuta, touching at Sudaseeghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada and Bimlipatam.

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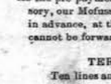

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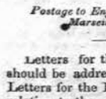

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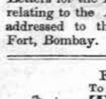

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The Bachelor of the Albany	,,	1 8
The Head of the Family	,,	1 8
London Journal, Vol. Jan. to June '63	,,	3 8
Reynolds' Miscellany, ditto	,,	3 0

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 3rd October 1863.

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Gingelly Seed (Black) ... " 32 to 33
Ditto (White) ..... " 37 to 38
Niger ..... " 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Oct. 2	Telegraph (s)	White	Surat 30 Sept.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
Oct. 2	Gertrude	Congdon	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. W. Boate; and seventy-four natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Brig *Shanghai*, B. A. Toner, bound to Penang and Singapore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Lady Havelock*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 2ND OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—84½ bundles deer horns, 34½ cwt., Anoopram Hargovundass; 7 packages sundries, Leckie and Co.; 100 boxes tea, 8,573 lbs., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 2 cases indian curry and pickles, A. Bell and Co.; 1 case books, 5 cases wearing apparels, Cheeson and Woodhall; 8 cases sundries, Leckie and Co.

For Liverpool.

Magdalene.—1 half bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 34 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., A. C. Brier & Co.

Joshua.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Husraz Nursy; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Lancastrian.—71 bales cotton, 248½ cwt., Pursotumdass and Nanjee; 71 bales cotton, 248½ cwt., 1 bale wool, 3 cwt., Gocouldass Dewjee; 3 bales hemp, 10½ cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.

Barbara.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Khundapa Gcolwary.

Lord Palmerston.—122 bales cotton, 427 cwt, Malljee Ruttonsy.

Minnehaha.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Morarjee Pudemay and Co.

Eurocly don.—102 bales rags, 357 cwt., Kessowjee Mooljee.

Lady Havelock.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Lalljee and Bhimjee; 170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Petamber Mungaljee; 160 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Gopaljee Malljee and Co.; 235 bales cotton, 822½ cwt., Valubdass Petamber; 245 bales cotton, 857½ cwt., Vurudhmon Tackersy.

Sea Park.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Ramjee Khutow.

Remington.—114 bales cotton, 64½ cwt., Luckmonjee Keekabhoy.

Deligentia.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Gunnesdass Curson; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Gunnesh Venayeck.

Aaron Brown.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 119 bales cotton, 416½ cwt., Dhurumsy Mooljee; 2 bales wool, 6 cwt., Khutow Ludha; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt, Khimjee Visram and Co.; 65 bales wool, 195 cwt.; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Khutow Mowjee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Macnee and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *John Bright.*—20 cases cotton thread, 3,000 lbs., Ewart Latham and Co.

For Colombo.

Steamer *John Bright.*—20 bales mock water twists, 40 pieces, Stoehr Prieger and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

750 Chapman, R. Harland—E. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
668 Colnia, Hayes—Copland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
990 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Elphalet Grosley—P. Hormusjee Sons. (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Eurocly don, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Gattineau, J. Cummings—Stanhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co. Hamoody, Nacoda.
1168 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlott—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 16)
459 Magdalene, R Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Dumoljee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Gwens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)
104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 18)

MAURITIUS.

803 Sea Lion, Alexander—Seaman Shaw.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke.

FOR MAULMAIN.

1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR PENANG.

208 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)

FOR CALCUTTA AND COCHIN.

694 Mayaram Dayaram—H. C. Latiff Cadoo. (c. l. Sept. 28)

FOR COLOMBO AND CHINA.

677 John Bright (s), Batham—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 28)

FOR COLOMBO.

541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.

NOT FIXED.

Ammanatool Carrim, Nacoda.
207 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
594 Bonhire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Morelant—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford.
956 Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
291 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
305 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
569 Jehangeer, McDermott—Mooljee Ramjee.
598 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
411 Maupertius, Leborgne—Jules Sick & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Carsetjee & Co.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
346 Robertson, James—Stanhouse & Co.
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Carsetjee & Co.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
346 Robertson, James—Stanhouse & Co.
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
253 Shanghai, W. Magle—S. M. A. Latiff.
290 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
966 Bentinck, J. G. Gribble.
541 Nepaul, Carling.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, A. B. Farquhar.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Norrigren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738 Akbar, Fizzey.	Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes.	
Chimera, Mott.	Aug. 1
657 Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
336 Frederick Rassil, Laws.	
1452 Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, Mudge, Stewart.	June 3
357 Telegraph, Jones.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396 Briarley.	July 15
548 Melody, Janes.	June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7

FROM THE CLYDE.

783 Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578 Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515 Glenmessen, Burt.	June 29
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
499 Index, McLeod.	
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
Roxana, Spittal.	June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

3675 Alipore, Fleming & Co.	July 10
Appolina, Weighell.	
Jason, Le Marchee.	

The Telegraph of September 22, announced the arrivals of the *James Livesey*, Broad, (port not mentioned) 1st June; *Victoria*, Ronale, (port illegible) 21st April; *Eliza Backe*, Jackson, from Bombay 2nd September; *Glen Monarch*, Louis, from Liverpool 3rd May; and *Leonard*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 2.

Cates, Assistant Surgeon W. E., Poona Horse, en route, from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Gray, Major W., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Pottinger, Lieut. B., R. A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Cates, Assistant Sugeon W. E., Poona Horse, on leave, to Malligaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 2ND 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Sergeant Higgins, of the Public Works Department, arrived at the Presidency for change of air is attached to the Colaba Sanitarium.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 1st October 1863.

Staff Surgeon D. A. C. Fraser, is appointed to the medical charge of the General Depot with effect from the 28th ultimo.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

Lieut. Brebner is transferred from the *Zenobia* to the Floating Batteries as Assistant Superintendent.

Henry Webster, Engineer Apprentice of the *Ajdaha*, was transferred to the *Goolanar* on the 30th ultimo.

John Webster, of the *Goolanar* was transferred to the *Ajdaha* on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. John Healy 1st Class N. T. Engineer of the *Ajdaha*, was transferred to the *Semiramis* on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. G. Shapcott, 1st Officer of the *Coromandel*, to be Store Accontant of that vessel from the 9th Sept. 1863 inclusive.

Mr. Robert Heard is appointed 1st Officer of the *Dalhousie* from the 1st instant.

Government Notifications.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified, under Act VI. of 1857, that the piece of land described below, and situated in the New Hanooman Lane, near Green Market, is required for a public purpose.

1. A piece of land containing about 21 square yards, occupied by a Durga or Tomb, situated on one side of the public road or street known by the name of the "New Hanooman Lane," and bounded on all sides by the New Hanooman Lane.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 30th September 1863.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information that a new Travellers' Bungalow has been opened at Beora on the Bombay and Agra Road.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
M. K. KENNEDY, Lieut. Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 28th September 1863.

The following Rules in regard to calls and sanctions for new military works, alterations and additions, are published in supersession of Articles 21 to 24 of the Public Works Code.

I. All calls on the Public Works Department, by Divisional Commanding Officers, Brigadiers, or Officers in Command of stations, for new works, alterations, or additions, should, in the first instance, be sent to the Quarter Master General of the Army for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

II. If approved by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the call will be sent to the Superintending Engineer with an intimation that if the probable outlay is less than Rupees 500, the work may be at once sanctioned by him.

III. In the case of works which will cost more than Rs. 500, the plans and estimates, after approval by the Superintending Engineer, will be sent by him to the Quarter Master General of the Army for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with whose remarks they should be forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, for transfer to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and sanction in the latter Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. K. KENNEDY, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.*,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 24th September 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay are published for the guidance of heads of Departments:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Financial Department, dated 2nd July 1863.

Read the following papers:—

Memorandum by Mr. Waterfield, Officiating Civil Paymaster, dated 13th May 1863, *No.* 116.

The Officiating Civil Paymaster has the honor to submit for the orders of Government the accompanying letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., which he requests may be returned with their decision. He does not see how, under the existing rules, Batta can be passed instead of Mileage Allowance in such cases; but he agrees with the Revenue Commissioner in opinion, that when Government sanctioned these Rules, they did not contemplate that any necessity could arise for the transfer from one District to another of officers drawing only 10 Rupees a month.

Letter from Mr. W. Hart, Revenue Commissioner, S.D., dated 20th March 1863, *No.* 632.

I have the honour to forward two Bills, as per margin which would be admissible, as if stated in Mr. Lodwick's Memorandum No. 2709, dated 31st January 1863, Mamlutdars, Carcoons, &c., transferred from one collectorate to another, or from one talooka to another in the same collectorate, are entitled to travelling allowances at the rates laid down for Uncovenanted Officers in Clause *b* of the 24 of the Rules subjoined to paragraph 6 of his printed Circular, No. 586 of 9th July 1860, viz. 4 annas a mile for travelling by ordinary road, and one anna and a half a mile for travelling by train.

2. I am of opinion, however, that the rule under which a mileage rate is allowed is not applicable to those public servants who draw a fixed allowance per diem or per mensem whenever they travel on duty. When such servants are transferred from one place to another, and travel by ordinary road, they should, it seems to me, receive the usual travelling allowance (at the daily or monthly rate) for a period* not exceeding that allowed by Section XIII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules for joining a new appointment. A similar arrangement appears to have been sanctioned by Government Resolution, No. 3676 of 25th June 1863. for Deputy Collectors moved from one Collectorate to another. (*Vide* concluding sentence of note at foot of page 966 of the Revenue Circular Order Book.)

3. In cases of Railway travelling, the rule laid down in the Government Notification,* dated 25th June 1862, would be applicable,—Menials and Ministerial Officers who draw less than 50 Rupees a month being furnished with third class accommodation, and permitted to draw, in addition, any daily travelling Batta to which they may be entitled under the rules, and Ministerial Officers who receive 50 Rupees a month or upwards, being provided with second class accommodation, but disallowed Batta, except when the Batta allowed to them under the rules exceeds the Railway fare, in which case they may draw the difference only in addition to the Railway fair."

4. If the views expressed in the two preceding paragraphs are adopted, the amount of the first Bill would be reduced from Rupees 16-1-3 to Rupees 5-2-0, and that of the second Bill would be reduced from Rupees 471-12-0 to about Rupees 50, thus effecting a considerable saving of expenditure. I beg therefore that you will reconsider the subject, and if you still adhere to the opinion expressed in Mr. Lodwick's Memorandum, No. 2709, dated the 31st January last, that you will be good enough to submit the question for the orders of Government. I can scarcely imagine that they would uphold the right of a ten rupee Carcoon transferred for instance from Sattara to Punderpoor to draw more than double his monthly salary for a journey occupying about a week.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is of opinion that it was never the intention of the Government of India that travelling allowance at the rates laid down in the Resolution, No. 5092, dated 10th September 1858, should be passed to subordinate servants of Government moved from one situation to another, without any pecuniary gain and for the convenience of the Public Service only, and that Mr. Lodwick erred in stating that Mamlutdars, Carcoons, &c., were entitled to travelling allowance at the rates laid down in that Resolution.

2. To subordinate servants, that is servants of Government who do not hold gazetted appointments, it will be sufficient, His Excellency in Council is of opinion, as suggested by Mr. Hart, to allow them a travelling allowance when transferred under the abovementioned circumstances at the daily or monthly rate of Batta of their rank for a period not exceeding that allowed by Section XIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules for joining an appointment.

Bombay in the Financial Department, dated 26th August 1863.

Read the following letter from Mr. E. H. Lushington, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 3583, dated 4th August 1863.

In reply to your letter No. 671 of 2nd July 1863, regarding the travelling allowance of Subordinate Servants of Government removed from one station to another without pecuniary gain and for the convenience of the public service, I am directed to state that the Honor'ble the President in Council confirms the proceedings of the Government of Bombay on the subject, No. 670 of 2nd July 1863, on the understanding that when ministerial officers on Rs. 50 a month and upwards travel by railway, they will receive as travelling batta only the difference between railway fare and any higher rate of travelling batta.

Copy to the Civil Paymaster, Bombay.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be forwarded to all the officers and Department, concerned, in continuation of the Extract from the Proceedings of this Government No. 670, dated 2nd July 1863.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, September 1863.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Master Attendant or Harbour Master of any Port, or the Magistrate of any District on the Coast, should report to Government the occurrence of wreck or serious accident to any ship in the vicinity with a view to judicial inquiry.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 29th September 1863.

* Calculated at the rate of 15 miles a day, Sundays excepted.

* Page 1033 of the *Government Gazette* for 1862.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd September, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieut Colonel Beadle, Royal Engineers, of a son.

At Delhi, on the 23rd September, the wife of Lieutenant O. R. Newmarch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

At Dugshaie, on the 22nd September, the wife of Captain Webber, 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Agra, on the 24th September, Mr. John McKenzie, Head Assistant, Sudder Court Office, aged 45 years.

At Agra, on the 24th September, Francis Tennison, the beloved son of Sub-Conductor H. E. Mitchell, D. P. W., aged years and 7 months.

At Agra, on the 25th September, Captain H. M. Davidson, late 29th Regt. N. I., second son of the late Major H. Davidson, late 13th N. I., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, aged 41 years.

At Lucknow, on the 24th September, Rose Eliza, the youngest child of Captain Melville Clarke, 19th Hussars, aged 7 months and 10 days.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer BENARES, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0	
" 1 " "	0 13 4	" 0 8 0	
" 2 " "	1 10 8	" 1 0 0	
" 3 " "	2 8 0	" 1 8 0	

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCIND.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed or they will be sent.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

Last Quarter	Monday	5d. 6h.	12 3m. A.M.
New Moon	Monday	12d. 11h.	33 2m. P.M.
First Quarter	Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56 7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	3	Twilight ends at 7h.	5 52	5 46	2 41	3 3	
Sun.	4	18th Sunday aft. Try. Mercury rises at 6h.	5 52	5 45	3 25	3 49	
Mon.	5	24m. A.M.	5 53	5 45	4 16	4 47	
Tues.	6	Faith V., and M.	5 53	5 44	5 23	6 4	
Wed.	7	St. Mark.	5 53	5 42	6 44	7 24	
Thur.	8	Mercury sets at 5.49	5 53	5 42	8 4	8 38	
Fri.	9	St. Denys, B.	5 53	5 41	9 8	9 10	

Time—8h. 59m. 35.6s. Date 1st October.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 3rd.—Charuker plundered and burnt, 1642.
Sunday 4th.—Lally took Arcot, 1758.—Bishop Heber died, 1833.
Monday 5th.—Lord Cornwalls died, 1805.
Tuesday 6th.—Louis Philippe born, 1773.
Wednesday 7th.—Violent earthquake and furious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges; 300,000 people said to have perished, 1737.—Peace wi h America 1783.
Thursday 8th.—Nawaub of Ferozepore executed at Delhi for murder, 1835.
Friday 9th.—Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759.—Battle of Savannah, 1779.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 2nd Oct. 1863.

From Cochin to Neanchamod Thupagan, Barkote, Madras to Rama Rutna Romood, Kotree to Captain Charles, Indore to Beercheechund Chadhwaka.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE	Sept. 23
AGRA	Sept. 26	LAHORE	Sept. 23
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 19	LONDON	Sept. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 7	MADRAS	Sept. 26
BANGALORE	Sept. 25	MALTA	Sept. 9
COCHIN	Sept. 12	MEERUT	Sept. 25
CALCUTTA	Sept. 23	OUDH	Sept. 19
CAPE	Aug. 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 16
CEYLON	Sept. 18	PENANG	Sept. 7
DELHI	Sept. 20	RANGOON	Sept. 8
FRANCE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Aug 29	SINGAPORE	Sept. 5

THE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

WE find the following in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—

"The uncertainty of the law is exemplified in the Dinapore scandal case. Brigadier Burney—who retired from the Service in consequence, it was said, of some charges which were made against him, founded on his conduct towards the wife of the colonel of a regiment at Dinapore—has recovered 50,000 rupees from Captain Eyre for certain statements in the case to his prejudice. It is difficult to understand why Brigadier Burney left the Service when he was entitled to such substantial sympathy. The result certainly leaves the other parties to the original scandal in a most disagreeable and unenviable position."

Of course the writer merely took this inaccurate gossip as he found it in some of the Indian papers before the trial came on. It is difficult to see what is meant by speaking of the "uncertainty of the law," there was no uncertainty in the matter when action was taken, and the case brought before the Judge. We all know pretty well now under what circumstances Brigadier Burney left the service, but for the result and others, "the parties to the original scandal" (including the Commander-in-Chief in India and those who were accessories afterwards) must no doubt, after Sir Mordaunt Well's judgment be as this writer says, "[illegible] position."

IT would appear that the Bombay Presidency is in danger of being visited by flights of locusts such as, during the early part of the present year, have visited the Punjab and North-West Provinces and done so much mischief while pursuing their devastating course. This we presume to be the opinion of our Government, from its having communicated to the press and the officials more particularly concerned in caring for the Agricultural interests of the Presidency, the warning which it has received on the subject from the Chief Commissioner of Central India. The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in a communication to the Bombay Government, dated 14th September says "that flights of locusts have made their appearance in the Jubulpore, Chinwarrah, and Hoshungabad Districts of the Central Provinces," that they were taking a South-Westerly direction, and that it was possible they might visit the districts of the Bombay Government. He farther intimated that their movements would be communicated by telegraph as soon as communication between Bombay and Nagpore is restored. Along with the communication, of which the above is a summary, the following report dated 7th September from the district Superintendent of Police, Hoshingabad, is also given:—"The undersigned has the honor to report that locusts have made their appearance in great numbers in this District. They have come from the Bhopal Territory, and appear to be making their way to the Westward in the direction of Ellichpore; they keep close to the foot of the Santpoora range of hills. The country between Etarsee and Rampoor is covered with them; when in the air, they appear like clouds, and when passing through them they lie as thick as snow on the ground. They are devastating the whole of the country. Instructions have been given to the Police to use every endeavour to get rid of these unwelcome visitors, by people shouting, beating of tom-toms, &c."

A letter from Chinwarrah dated 19th September also mentions that "a large flock of locusts passed over the station that morning." We trust we may be spared a visit from such dreaded visitors, but if they do make their appearance, it is to be hoped the ingenuity of "the governing class" will adopt some more effective means of getting rid of them, than "shouting and the beating of tom-toms."

Mr. MAINE continues to pursue steadily the plans of beneficient legislation which he is so wisely projecting for the consideration, and we trust the ultimate adoption, of the Legislative Council of India.

We have on more than one occasion referred to some of the measures

ces of the Peace a Resolution passed by the Board to introduce Elephants into the Island of Bombay for the purpose of rolling the roads.

The following resolution proposed by M. C. Gumpert, Esq., and seconded by E. Heycock, Esq., was carried by a majority. That as by Act 25 of 1858, clause 9 the Municipal Commissioners are not subjected to any check or control on the part of the Justices, the Bench cannot take notice of the letter from Major Curtis, with reference to introduction of Elephants for the purpose of rolling the roads.

An amendment on the above was proposed by G. Scott, Esq., and seconded by J. F. Grey, Esq. That the latter be recorded, and that in the opinion of the Justices the experiment of introducing Elephants into Bombay is fraught with great danger to the public. This amendment was lost.

4. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 2019 dated 17th September 1863, submitting to the Worshipful Bench, a statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 30th September 1862.

5. Also a letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 2032, dated 11th September 1863, submitting to the Worshipful Bench a statement of receipts, and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 31st December 1862.

6. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 2076, dated 17th September 1863, requesting the Clerk to lay before the Worshipful Bench Mr. Watson's application on the subject of a pension. With reference to the above, it was proposed by Capt. Trevor and seconded by L. Blair, Esqr. That the Commissioners be informed that the Bench regret they have no power to grant a pension to so old and faithful a servant of the Municipality as Mr. Watson.

7. A letter from Captain J. S. Trevor, Consulting Engineer to Government, Bombay Water Works, No. 115, requesting the Clerk to communicate to the Worshipful Bench his readiness to act on the Committee appointed to draw up a Building Act for Bombay.

8. A Petition dated 5th September 1863, for increase of pay, addressed to the Clerk of the Peace by the Peons of his Establishment.

In the matter of the above petition it was proposed by G. Scott, Esq. and seconded by T. J. Gray, Esq. That the applications of the Peons be forwarded for the favourable consideration of Government.

The matters before the Worshipful Bench were recorded, and the meeting dissolved.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

For a Bill for the improvement of the administration of Civil Justice in respect of suits of small value.

THE object of this Bill is to provide judicial machinery which may dispose of the petty Civil litigation of those parts of India to which it may be possible to extend it, without compelling the litigant to have recourse to an appeal, but, at the same time without depriving him in any considerable degree of the securities for justice which are at present afforded by the appeal system.

The Bill proceeds on the assumption that the smaller litigation of the country may be separated from the larger, and on the principle now recognized in England and Scotland, that different judicial machinery may be applied to the smaller suits from that which is ordinarily employed in dealing with cases of which the importance is greater, and in which larger interests are at stake. It is essential to the system to which this Bill relates, on the one hand, that the decisions of the Judicial Officers appointed under it should be final, and, on the other hand, that the qualifications of the Officers should be such as to afford a guarantee for justice, equal or nearly equal to that which is now afforded by the opportunity for correcting mistakes furnished by the power of appeal.

The difficulty of finding such Judicial Officers in India, without taking away an undue number of qualified persons from other not less important duties, is no doubt the chief obstacle to the system provided by the Bill, and it is therefore probable that this system can only be introduced gradually. It is believed, however, that this difficulty has much diminished of late.

If the Bill is passed by the Council and receives the Governor-Genral's assent, it will probably become law at the same time as the Registration Bill which is still under consideration. The two measures cannot be considered apart from one another, since the securities provided by the Registrations are calculated to mitigate or remove the objections of those who think that undue advantages are given to frand and surprise by any judicial system which disposes of suits in India by a single decision.

The basis of the system of the Bill is the Small Cause Court, but the arrangements contemplated will differ considerably from those now in existence. Whenever the measure is brought by the local Government into operation in any district, Small Cause Courts will be established at various points of that district, either singly or in groups. To each of these Courts, whether it be single or one of a group, will be attached an Officer called a Registrar, whose functions are described in the Sections of the Bill from XX. to XXI. He will be constantly in attendance at the Court, and will be its chief Ministerial Officer, acting generally under the directions of the Judge. It will be his duty to receive all plaints and documents, issue all notices, and to keep the files of the Court in order for the Judge. He is further empowered to reject plaints (subject to reference to the Judge), to receive and enter up judgments by confession, and to execute decrees. Moreover it will be in the power of the local Government to invest any Registrar, of whose capacity it is assured with jurisdiction in cases up to a certain samll amount which at present is stated *pro forma* in the Bill at twenty Rupees.

Over each Court, or over each group of Courts a Judge will preside. In town and generally populated neighbourhoods a single Court with a single Judge will probably be established by the Local Government. In districts less thickly peopled the Courts will be distributed in groups to each of which a Judge will be assigned. The Local Government will make rules regulating the time and manner of his circuits. It is to be remarked that, when he arrives at each Court, he will probably be able to address himself at once to strictly Judicial business, all business of other descriptions having been disposed of by the Registrar. The nature of the Judge's jurisdiction and the mode of exercising it are defined, and the occasional reservation of cases for the opinion of the High Court is regulated exactly as in the Small Cause Court Acts now in force. The limit of jurisdiction is 500 Rupees, to be increased by the Local Government, in special cases, to 1,000 Rupees. In any suit for a sum exceeding 500 Rupees the High Court will have the power to order the Court to state a case and refer it for the decision of the High Court.

It not unfrequently happens in India that the business of the Civil Courts is subject to great and sudden augmentation, eight periodically or at irregular intervals. To meet these contingencies, and to prevent the regular work of the Judge from being inconveniently disturbed by them when they occur, some provisions have been inserted in Sections XVI, XVII, and XVIII. Power is there given to the Local Government to appoint Judges Extraordinary, that is, it may "invest any person with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Samll Causes for a limited period or for a specific period in each year," and persons so invested will aid in the work of a Samll Cause Court, in conjunction with the ordinary Judge, under rules which the Local Government will prescribe. These Sections are chiefly intended to render available by the local Government the services of gentlemen practising at the Bars of the various Courts. It is found in England, that though it may be difficult to tempt Barristers in the enjoyment of large practice to accept permanent appointments, yet comparatively small inducements will lead them to undertake periodical duties, either as Recorders or as Judges in certain Local Civil Courts. Provision is, however, made in Section XVIII that no person shall be invested with these powers in any place in which he practises.

Sections X to XIII have been framed to meet complaints of certain practical grievances which have been addressed to the Government. It is believed that under the Code of Civil Procedure and under the general Law, the powers there mentioned might, without special provision in this Act, be exercised by a Small Cause Court.

But to prevent all misapprehension it is in those Sections expressly provided that the Judge of any Court constituted under the intended Act may decree specific performance of a contract whether the contract shall have been partially performed or not; that when a contract is to perform a number of separate or successive acts, he may order the defendant to perform any one or more of such acts without ordering the performance of the entire contract: and that under certain conditions he may make *ex parte* orders for specific performance, imposing on the applicant for the order such terms as will meet the exigencies of justice.

These powers being exercised under the Act without appeal ought only to be confided to a Judge of knowledge and capacity. And no doubt the difficulty of finding Judges of this description is the true limit to the operation of this measure. But as has been before stated, it is believed that the number of persons fairly qualified, by familiarity with law tends steadily, from various causes, to increase in India; and it is to be remarked, besides, that the younger Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, coming to India at a more advanced age than formerly, and having previously a greater share of their time to local study, will probably supply reasonably qualified Judicial Officers at a comparatively early period of their service in the country. These points are, however, for the decision of the Local Governments.

The Judges are to be under the control of the highest Court of Appeal in each Province, and they may be removed at pleasure by the Local Governments. Power is given to the Local Government to direct a second Judge, Ordinary or Extraordinary, to sit together with the Judge of any particular Court, and this power might be advantageously used to ascertain the manner in which the business of that Court is conducted.

It was origin ally intended to include in the Bill all the procedure extracted from the Code of Civil Procedure, which is applicable to Small Cause Courts. But it was found that the measure would thus be rendered inconveniently bulky. It is, accordingly, the intention of the Government to propose the re-enactment of the Civil Procedure Code, introducing into in certain modifications which, since it became law, have received legislation. The Sections applicable to these Courts will be separately worked, and when extracted, will form a Manual of Small Cause Court Procedure.

The subject is submitted to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, not simply for the sake of uniformity troughout India, but because it would appear that under the High Courts Act and the Letters Patent of the various High Courts, the local Legislatures cannot effectually regulate the relation of Small Cause Courts constituted under anv new Act, to the highest Courts of Civil Appeal. No attempt is however, made in this Bill to settle the relation which the system established under this Act is to bear to the jndicial system in operation for the disposal of cases which either from their amount or their nature, do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts Tthat would appearto be a matter peculiarly within the province of the Local Government. Inasmuch. however, as the information which had reached the Supreme Governmentleads it to beleve that a very large proportion of the litigation of the country, even as much as 80per cent, is within the limit of the jurisdiction of the Courts now proposed to be esttsblished it would seem probable that, whenever this Act is extended to any Dislrict, the ordinry judicial machinery may be very considerably contracted

H. S. MAINE.

the Sim'a, 10th September 1863.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

477. Nurrotumdass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Doongersey-dass Keshreesing.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

299. Mooljee Goculdass *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee (Part heard.)

447. Burjorjee Framjee Patell *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.

PLEA SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

7 Rowchund Manockchund *vs.* The G. I. P. R.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

241 Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and another *vs.* Deewallee and others.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office's, the 2nd October 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Seventh day, Friday, 2nd October 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR M. SAUSSE, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the Bench precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. HERBERT JACOBS,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. W. J. King, W. Neil, T. Randall, C. Denton, W. Joinson, D. Fletcher, J. W. Burnell, H. S. Nelson, J. McMeekin, G. Gahagan, and A. C. Thornhill.

RAPE.—Robert Tucker, a pilot, was arraigned at the bar on an indictment charging him with having committed or having attempted to commit rape on his daughter Caroline Tucker. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bayley prosecuted.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Mr. Bayley, in opening the case, cautioned the Jury to free their minds of any bias they had, and to discard from their consideration all that they had heard outside about the case. The details were extremely painful, and the learned counsel would rather understate the facts than prejudice the minds of the Jury by overstating them. The facts were briefly these: The prisoner was a pilot living at Lower Colaba with his wife and six or seven children, and the girl Caroline, against whom the prisoner was alleged to have committed this horrible crime was fourteen years of age. It would appear that on the evening of Monday the 14th of September last, prisoner took his meals about the usual time, and shortly afterwards desired the prosecutrix and the other children to go to bed. At this time the mother was absent, having gone to dine at the house of Mr. Dracup, a clerk in the secretariat. Prisoner told the cook in the house, who was in the habit of washing the dishes upstairs to go down, and desired him not to open the door of the room. He then went to the room where the prosecutrix slept and forcibly pulled her into his own room, where he placed her on his bed and violated the person. The girl ran off and hid herself somewhere in the kitchen. Prisoner followed her, but she having put out the lights, he was unable to find her, and he went to his bed. The girl then came out of her place of concealment, and having got a servant to open the front door, she went to Mr. Dracup's house where she found her mother and Mrs. Dracup, and her clothes and person were examined by Mrs. Dracup. Next morning, the prisoner went to his duty on board the ship *City of Glasgow* to pilot her out of harbour, and the girl was taken to Dr. Haines. The matter was reported to the police, and Constable Bailey went in search of the prisoner, with a warrant for his apprehension, in a pilot boat and saw the prisoner on board the vessel, but owing to bad weather he was unable to approach the ship and seize him. It would appear that as soon after the prisoner had left the *City of Glasgow*, and was returning in his boat, he desired the tindal to bring some kentledge or ballast to the after part of the boat. The kentledge was brought weighing about one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, and the prisoner somehow or other fastened his hands and legs to it behind the cabin. Tindal's attention was attracted by the grating of the kentledge and he opened the curtain of the cabin and saw the prisoner tied to the kentledge, which was so placed that the slightest push would hurl it down overboard. The tindal immediately gave an alarm, and with the assistance of the crew unfastened the prisoner from the kentledge. About half an hour afterwards the Constable's boat came up and the prisoner on seeing Mr. Bailey exclaimed, "What yarn is this the old woman has got up against me. Good God, then she has done me at last." The learned counsel asked the Jury if any man with perfect consciousness of mind, as prisoner had, would have attempted to commit suicide without some reason or other, and in this case the reason was apparent, considering that he had perpetrated an outrage on his daughter the previous day. The learned counsel would adduce the evidence before the Jury and they were to find their verdict consistent with that evidence and with the ends of justice.

Caroline Tucker, daughter of the prisoner, on being examined by Mr. Bayley, described the outrage perpetrated on her by the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—On the day previous to this occurrence, witness had heard her mother threaten to ruin her father. A table boy had been hired on the afternoon of the occurrence by the cook; he was in the cook room, he was a grown up person. Witness admitted having made contradictory statements before the Magistrate about the clothes. It was only on one occasion her mother said she would ruin her father. Her father and mother were always quarrelling. She could not tell whether her father's house was sacked by her mother since his imprisonment. Mr. and Mrs. Dracup were the only visitors at their house. Her mother left her father's house three times, and she did not know whether the old cook accompanied her on those occasions.

To the Court.—Witness was not on good terms with her father for some months past. Her father and mother were always in the habit of quarrelling. Her father took a bottle of beer only when he came home that evening.

Bastio Nazareth, cook in the employ of the prisoner remembered having been sent downstairs by prisoner to wash the dishes, and he heard the prosecutrix screaming papa, papa, the prosecutrix first concealed herself in the kitchen and then went out of the house.

Ally Harroon, a Calassee belonging to the pilot boat under the orders of the prisoner, remembered having gone to prisoner's house on the evening of the 14th September. He heard the "Missie Baba" cry, but she did not say anything. She afterwards came downstairs and asked witness to open the front door. The door was opened by witness, and she went away with a "Baba" who had come to the door and pushed against it.

Edward Dracup, a boy about twelve years of age, went to the prisoner's house in the evening with a letter from his father to the prisoner. The door of the prisoner's house was closed. Miss Tucker came out and witness saw her going to his father's house. Witness took back the letter to his father.

Johanna Dracup said she lived at a short distance from the prisoner's house at Colaba. Mrs. Tucker came to her house at 6 P.M. on the 14th September and took supper with them. Whilst they were at tea about half-past eight o'clock, Miss Tucker rushed into the room. The girl embraced her mother and cried. Half an hour afterwards, witness saw Constable Bailey, and at his request examined Miss Tucker's clothes.

Dr. R. Haines, Presidency Surgeon of the third district; Mr. Bailey, Constable; and the Tindal and crew of the pilot boat No. 7, were next examined for the prosecution. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Jury in a very eloquent and effective speech for nearly one hour. The learned counsel called witnesses for character.

Rev. W. Maule, Acting Chaplain of Colaba; Mr. John Smith, Pilot; and Mr. Hallams, Inspector of Police; and Mr. N. W. Oliver, Acting Senior Magistrate, on being examined, gave the prisoner a very good general character. Some of them very effectively described prisoner as a moral man, a kind father, and a good husband.

At this stage, owing to the lateness of the hour, His Lordship ordered the case to be adjourned until a quarter to 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, when he would sum up the evidence and charge the Jury. The Jury were conveyed to the English Hotel in charge of four Constables, to be lodged there for the night, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—30*th September.*

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Vasanjee Damodhur vs. *Heerachund Bhanjee.*

SHARE MANIA.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 350 being the amount of difference, between the price Rs. 83 per cent. premium, at which defendant contracted to sell five shares of the Commercial Bank of India of Rs. 500 each, and the price Rs. 97, premium, per cent. at which plaintiff purchased the aforesaid shares at the risk of the defendant, by neglect and refusal of the latter to sell and deliver the said shares; and Rs. 6-4 the brokerage due to plaintiff on these five shares.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee stated that by a verbal agreement entered into between the parties, the defendant undertook to sell five shares of the Commercial Bank at Rs. 83 premium, the same to be delivered immediately for cash. In consequence of the rise in the price the defendant refused to deliver the shares and get them transferred in the name of the plaintiff, who purchased subsequently these shares from the market, at Rs. 97 premium per cent on account and risk of the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee denied the contract as alleged by the plaintiff's advocate and pleaded time-bargain. He also stated that his client was ready and willing to perform the contract, but that the plaintiff had not the means to pay for the five shares.

Plaintiff examined.—He was a broker in shares. He entered into a contract with the defendant for the purchase of five shares in the Central Bank. This was for ready cash. The agreement was made in presence of Vandrawundass and Moorarjee on Assad Vud 9 between the hours of three and four in the evening. Witness told the defendant that he would pay money the next day. Moorarjee offered to pay money on his (witness') behalf and have the shares transferred to his own name. Defendant took out the application and signed it. Defendant said he would not give the shares as the price had risen. He purchased these shares fifteen or twenty days after the day of contract, at the request of the defendant at 97 premium per cent from one Indurjee Currumchund.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Witness kept shares on mortgage with shroffs. This was not a time-bargain. It was arranged that money should be paid the next day. The contract took place on the steps of the Commercial Bank. Witness and two others were standing and talking together when the defendant came. The next day he and Moorarjee went with money to the bank. The price then had risen from 83 to 94 premium per cent. Did not know the name of the person whose shares witness caused Moorarjee to purchase. Moorarjee got them transferred to another name.

Four other witnesses were examined and cross-examined at length on behalf of the plaintiff, one witness stated that it was not a contract for ready cash, but the shares were deliverable on Sharavun Vayda. He also stated that it was a time-bargain and the parties intended to settle the transaction by paying the difference in price.

His Honor after sifting the evidence non-suited the plaintiff. He said that there had been different stories told by the plaintiff and his witnesses with reference to the verbal agreement, that was relied on by the plaintiff. The plaintiff swore that it was arranged that money was to be paid and shares transferred the next day, plaintiff's witnesses said that no mention was made to that effect. The last witness said that he was told by the plaintiff that it was a time-bargain. There was no evidence before the court as to what the contract was between the parties. Plaintiff non-suited. Costs certified.

Thursday, 1*st October* 1863.

Dhondoo Visram vs. *Sorabjee Jamsetjee.*

TRESPASS.—In this action the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000 on or about the 12th September instant, by the defendant illegally, and without justifiable cause, pulled down the plaintiff's hut, situated at Khumballa, and in consequence of which illegal act certain household utensils belonging to the plaintiff had been broken and destroyed by being exposed to rain water.

Mr. Hormusjee for the defendant, the plaintiff was unrepresented.

Mr. Hormusjee briefly stated his defence. The plaintiff on being sworn, stated,—He was a *Bheestee* and lived at Khumballa where small huts were lately pulled down. He had three huts out of which two were pulled down by himself, and a third one which was standing there was forcibly pulled down by defendant. He received a notice on the 12th of August last, from the defendant. The defendant and two other Parsees caused the hut to be pulled down. Witness told the defendant to allow him two days more. Saw the defendant direct his servants to pull it down. Witness built the huts on the defendant's ground. Had witnesses to prove that the defendant pulled down the hut.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hormusjee,—It was on the 12th of September that the defendant pulled down the hut. There were females in the hut when the defendant and other Parsees came to pull down the house.

Govind Manajee deposed,—While he was passing from the sheds he saw a row was going on between the plaintiff and the defendant. He saw three Parsees and two Musulmans. Witness could not swear whether the defendant was at the spot or not.

Balloo Babajee sworn, stated,—He knew the plaintiff. There was some dispute between the owner of the ground and plaintiff. He knew the defendant say "pull the hut now, no time would be given."

In cross-examination by Mr. Hormusjee the witness said that he did not hear the defendant give orders to his men to pull down the hut, but he merely observed some cadjans were removed.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hormusjee said that if the defendant had committed the trespass, he deserved the punishment, but from the examination it appeared to him that the case was trumped up. The plaintiff asked the defendant to compensate him for removing the huts, but on the latter refusing to comply with his requests, he sued the defendant, who, Mr. Hormusjee remarked, was a very respectable man.

Sorabjee Jamsetjee sworn, stated,—He was the owner of ground. There were about eleven huts on the ground. Plaintiff had one small hut in which he lived himself, and two other huts. Did not give any order to his men to pull down the plaintiff's hut. Witness was not on the spot on the 12th of September. He saw the hut yesterday. Saw one hut standing there. He did not see Govind and Babajee, nor did he give any orders to them to remove the hut belonging to the plaintiff.

In cross-examination by the Court defendant said that other tenants removed their huts eight or ten days after the *Gunputi* holiday. Witness had sold the ground to one Byramjee Cursetjee, and about a month ago a bargain paper was signed. Did not give any compensation to any of the tenants for removing their huts.

Doorgasing Heerasing, a watchman in the employ of Byramjee Cursetjee stated, that he saw the plaintiff remove the materials of the hut. This witness was frequently warned by His Honor to give proper answers to the question put to him, but the man was so obstinate that instead of answering to the questions, gave evasive answers to the Court, whereupon His Honor told him that he would inflict a fine on him, but the man did not hear, when he was told to go away.

Shaik Chan Shaik Rajoo, one of the tenants stated that he did not see the defendant cause the hut to be pulled down.

His Honor in delivering the Judgment said that the plaintiff brought this action to recover damages for an injury, of a permanent kind, done to his reversion. The hut alleged to have been pulled down by the defendant's servants or agents, and by his express orders, was not in the possession of himself (but of his tenants) at the time the injury complained of was committed, but as the hut was the plaintiff's own property an action at his suit would be for an injury done to his reversion, and if special damage was proved, he was entitled to recover the amount whatsoever it might be. The plaintiff had failed to prove that, by the act complained of, his reversionary estate or interest had in any way been depreciated by the defendant or his servants, or by his orders. The plaintiff and other tenants should have yielded up the possession on the 15th August. His Honor here said that he knew something of the spot while passing by the road, but he would not take up a prejudiced view of the case; if the plaintiff might have employed an advocate the case would have taken a different form, but the Court must deal with the case according to the evidence. The evidence of the defendant was stronger than that of the plaintiff, and as the plaintiff failed to prove his case, a verdict was given in favour of the defendant.

P O O N A.

THE Rev. F. Gell begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 1,000 toward St. Paul's, Poona, as "an offering, the fulfilment of a vow," from an anonymous donor.—This is the second thousand rupees anonymusly subscribed towards this church, which it is pleasing to notice has enlisted so much sympathy. We are also informed that Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Arthur have signified their intention of putting in a memorial window to the late Sir George Arthur, another window is also to be put in by Major Holland in memory of his late wife, and we doubt not others will soon follow. this example of commemorating their friends or relations in painted glass, beautifying the house of God, rather than in doleful and seldom seen monumental stones in a grass grown grave-yard.—*Observer, October* 1.

ON Tuesday night last, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock the neighbourhood in the vicinity of the Petty Staff Lines, we are informed, were disturbed by the yelling and roaring of a lot of drunken soldiers who, not satisfied with this took to rapping at the doors of the houses they passed and wrenched the bars off a gate of a house almost immediately in front of the Police chowkey at the end of the Bridge of Centre Street.

The policemen were either asleep—which would seem rather extraordinary—or more probably, with great prudence remained where they were. In our opinion they were quite right. How can a few native policemen manage a knot of drunken English soldiers? Any interference could only end in making matters worse, and very likely in loss of life.—*Id.*

KATTYWAR.

(*Political Agency Gazette, September* 10.)

NOTIFICATION.

A question has arisen regarding the Standard Beega in Kattywar; and some Surveyors, employed on attachment Surveys, have requested instructions on the subject.

The local Beega is known to be eighty hathe or cubits square, and the side has averaged, in former measurements, from 119 to 121 feet.

By adopting 120 feet and 6 inches as the side of a square Beega our local land measure will be exactly one-third of an Acre.

I therefore direct that, in all future measurements, the side of a square Beega is to be measured 120 feet and 6 inches. The Beega containing 14,520 feet or 1,613⅓ yards.

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 1st September 1863.

(*Political Agency Gazette,* 17 *September.*)

It having been ruled by His Excellency the Goverhor in Council, that all Petitions of Appeal against decrees of Political Courts in civil matters, presented to Government, shall be written upon Government Stamped Paper of the value prescribed by Act X. of 1862, I am desired to request that you will cause a notice to this effect to be published throughout the districts under your political charge.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Seervant,

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1862.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE CHIEFS, TALOOKDARS, AND BHOOMIAS IN KATTYWAR.

1. (*After Compliments.*) I enclose for your information a translation of notification No. 502 of 16th August 1863, issued by order of His Excellency the Viceroy, and Governor General in India.

2. You will perceive that the Durbar of Oodeypoor, having shewn an utter disregard of the principles of Justice, have forfeited the confidence of Government, and have been deprived of almost all executive power during the minority of the Maharaja.

3. I earnestly hope that this example may not be without effect, and that it will impress upon all the Durbars in Kattywar that, however, anxious Government may be to continue to Native States the control of their own Territories, there is a point beyond which mismanagement cannot be allowed to proceed.

4 Bear in mind that up to the present time no State in Kattywar has any Judicial System, any written Law, or any recognized Civil or Criminal Court.

R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 4th Sept. 1863.

BENGAL.

GRADUALLY the outlines of the important political drama of which Lahore is to be the scene during the ensuing cold season, begin to shadow themselves forth. The camp of the Governor General will leave Kalka on its upward route on the 1st of October, reaching Sealkote about the end of month, where it will be joined by the Governor General and the Lady Elgin. There, the Jummoo (Cashmere) Maharajah will be received in grand *durbar* by Lord Elgin. Thence the camp will march to Peshawur, reaching that place by the end of the first week in December. What may have occurred in Afghanistan by that time it is impossible to foresee, but should all be quiet upon our frontier, it is probable that the Viceroy, accompanied by a suitable escort, may visit Kohat and others of our outposts. From Peshawur the march will be, skirting that which From Peshawur the march will be, skirting that which country known as the Sak Range, to Lahore, where the real displays, both civil and military, will take place. There the Governor General will open in state the Agricultural Exhibition, assisted in that ceremonial by a number of the leaders among the Punjab nobility. Then, of course, will follow the usual durbars, public and private, installation of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Bath, the grand review and the soon to be historical field of which will be in hand, on a scale seldom attainable in times of actual peace. It is to be presumed that the attendance of the whole Council, including the Native members, of whom, by the way, some new ones have yet to be nominated, will contribute to lend importance to the legislative proceedings; whilst the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, with the Head-Quarters Staff of the army, in command of some fine regiments, and with a suitable artillery, can hardly fail to inspire the Native population of the country of the Five Rivers with some approximate appreciation of our military preponderance. We believe that preliminary meetings of Council for legislative purposes will be held by the members now in Calcutta for the purpose of getting through a certain amount of Committee work which would only take up valuable time at Lahore. There, it is intended that the Council shall remain in session from about the 15th of January next up to the 25th of March, on or about which date the great camp will be broken up and the Viceroy, it is supposed, return to Simla for the ensuing hot weather.—*Englishman, September* 22.

WITH reference to the military occupation of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, on which we made some remarks yesterday, we now learn that the first appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was for the services of a Sikh corps to be stationed at Soory; but that Sir Hugh Rose politely declined to comply with his Honor's wishes, and gave him a Poorbeah regiment intead. This was, in our opinion, a wise move in the matter as the Sikhs are fitted for something better than rotting in the jungle; whereas a regiment which is a kind of hotch-potch of the remnant "pandies" of different mutinied and disbanded regiments will do quite well enough for the delights of Soory, and the occupation of keeping the Sonthals in order; if indeed these people have any intention of breaking the peace.—*Englishman, Sept.* 23.

THE government have accepted the tender of the agents of the screw steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, for the conveyance, by that fine vessel, of H. M.'s 43rd L. I. to New Zealand, at the rate of, as we understand, Rs. 400 per man which is, if we mistake not, only Rs. 50 over the contract with the *Armenian*. Every effort will, we believe, be made to get the *Lady Jocelyn* away by the first favorable opportunity; and, although not a full power steamer, she might make the run to her destination in forty days, or thereabouts.—*Id.*

WE have been requested to announce that R. L. Eglington, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Schoene, Kilburne & Co., has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. B. Mackey.—*Id.*

S I N D.

PARSEE TRAVELLERS.—We are informed that two Parsee residents of Kurrachee has received passports to proceed to Persia, granted by the Magistgate of Kurrachee. Their names are Bicajee Dorabjee and Jamasjee Pramjee. We learn that they both intend proceeding to Bajeo, and from thence to Teheran, the former for the purpose of arranging matters of business with his relatives, and the latter of visiting his relatives, and performing a pilgrimage. Jamasjee is a young man of about 22 years of age. Bicajee is about 52 years of old.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), September* 25.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Viceroy has appointed Lieutenant Gurdon, umuhile Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, Regent of the state of Myhere in Bundlecund.—*Lahore Chronicle, September* 23.

THE President of the Council, Sir Robert Napier, will spend four months in Lahore during the ensuing cold season. He is treating for a furnished house.—*Id.*

WE learn by a lady's letter from Simla, that Sir Hugh Rose has promised to give a Fancy Ball at Lahore during the season.—*Id.*

WE hear from Murree, where Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain is at present residing, that the gallant officer's intended resignation of the command of the Punjab Irregular Force is caused by continued ill-health, an early return to England being deemed essential to its recovery. We infer from this information that the reason we lately assigned for Sir Neville's resignation—the use made of a private communication by high military authority—was incorrect.—*Id.*

WE wonder whom the press will next put in nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab. Perhaps Colonel Bruce, who has been every thing at times and nothing long, may be offered the reversion of the office by some admiring Editor. The last puckah appointment we have heard of, is made by a correspondent of *The Hills*. This intelligent party says:—"Colonel Norman, at present Secretar to the Government of India is to be the next Lieut. Governor of the Punjab. You may consider this as settled, let people say what they will."

IT will prevent people wasting their time in speculations, and fatiguing their imagination by inventing fictions totally unfounded on fact, if they will believe us when we say that we *know*—we may even venture to add on "official authority," though it came to us incidentally in relation to another question—there will be no vacancy in the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab for fifteen months. We predict that Sir Robert Montgomery will resign his office on February 24th, 1865, neither sooner nor later. Durand, Edwardes, Temple, Cust, Roberts, Yule, Wingfield, Bruce, Norman, Hathaway—why not he would take it—and other captains, must therefore restrain their impatience yet a while.—*Id.*

WYNAAD.

PLANTERS ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

No. 144.—Read the following letter from A. C. BARNES, Esq., Secretary Planters' Association, to Col. W. I. BIRDWOOD, R.E., Secretary to Government Public Works Department, dated Vithry, Wynad, 14th August 1863:—

SIR,—By desire of the Planters' Association of Western India, I have the honor to forward reports on the state of the road and bridges now in course of construction between Luckody and Manantoddy via Terriioot, marked A. B. C. D., with a statement of rain-fall during the months of May, June and July 1863, registered at Chcondale near Culputty marked E., with a request you will have the goodness to lay the same before His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. The Planters' Association, has a grateful sense of the warm interest testified by Government in the welfare and progress of this District, the ready consideration accorded their representations, and the very liberal sanction of funds for the opening out of its communications.

3. It was, therefore, with considerable reluctance the Association arrived at the conclusion that the only course, with a due regard to the important interests they represent, was again to come before His Excellency in Council with a respectful expression of dissatisfaction and disappointment with the progress made on Public Worksin Wynaad up to the present time more especially during the year.

4. In the Proceedings of Government dated 19th June 1863, No. 1,607, the Government is convinced the progress of operations in the Wynad county has been satisfactory, considering the difficulties that had to be contended with, and Captain Syme receives eulogy for his report of progress made during the past year.

5. Had the real of that report borne even a reasonable relation to the ideal, the Association would have observed with pleasure well accorded praise to a deserving public seppant; but they regret it is their duty to call in question the accuracy of that report, not only in many of its direct statements, but the general impession it conveys.

6. The Association has directed its attention especially to the road between Luckady and Manantoddy, not from want of grounds of complaint as regards other portions of the District, but because upon that road Captin Syme, though vague and promissory where it was possible, has been very circumstantial, and does in some cases indulge in positive statement.

7. In paragraph 2 of his report dated 29th May 1863, Captin Syme alludes to his promise the bridges along the whole of that line should be finished within the offical year, and as a ma ter of course an excuse is readily found for its non-fulfilment. The main question is were Captain Syme's preparations in so advanced a state on the 11th of March as justified him in marking any such promise.

8. In the same manner in paragraph 4 with regard to bridges 4, 5 and 7, we have such remarks as the following: "one abutment completed, the weather has rendered it impossible to proceed with other abutments; piles have accordingly been temporarily substituted, the materials are all ready and the bridge will be completed next week," again, "five 16-feet span pile bridge materials ready on the spot, is now in course of construction and will be completed in a few days;" again, "seven 20-feet pile bridge materials ready on the spot, will be put in hand immediately on completion of Nos. 4 and 5, and completed as rapidly as possible." The last is a safe promise as 4, and 5 were not completed on the 5th of August.

9. There can be little doubt Captain Syme will again "regret that the result has not answered my expectations." It might be argued as an obvious conclusion either that Captain Syme showed a great want of judgment in promising the completion of work the first week in June which will not be finished in August, thus causing unnecessary disappointment, or he has wanted energy to carry out his work. It is probable the statements were made with little consideration beyond the completeness of the reports.

10. The inaccuracy of the report of the 29th May, positive and implied, is glaring. For instance, the very first bridge marked No. 1, by Lieutenant Smalley, "8 feet span rubble abutments and timber superstructure completed," is a timber superstructure certainly, but the timber is branches of trees, twigs and leaves covered with clay. Again, bridge "six 12-feet ditto, completed," few would understand to mean a few rotten jungle posts covered with brushwood and mud, reported on the 21st July as giving way, and actually renewed in the old way between that date and the 1st of August.

11. In paragraph 6 of Captain Syme's report, it is stated "at no part is the road less than 16 feet, and country known as the Sak Range, to Lahore, where the real displays, both civil and military, will take place. when the bridging is finished it will moreover be fit for any traffic that is likely to pass over it. It will appear from the careful measurements of the Sub-Committee's that the greater portion of the road is much under 16 feet, and many of the embankments and bridges are no more than 8 to 10 feet. It will be observed the Sub-Committee for North Wynad, give width of road inclusive of side drains, which can hardly be considered a trafficable portion of the road.

12. It is almost needless to remark that the bridges alluded to in the second portion of paragraphs 6, from 14 to 25, are mere make shifts, quite unfit for bandy traffic, the largest on the road, No. 25, fell in on the 3rd of August.

13. A comparison between Captain Syme's report and that of the Association will exhibit considerable discrepance. The Association is prepared to verify the accuracy of their reports, and the want of exactness in Captain Syme's.

14. The Association would remark upon the system of giving contracts, and to state generally the standard is too high. If small portions of roads were given on contract, and the work measured off and paid for within a reasonable time after its performance, many Europeans and Natives who have not command of capital to work, or wait, under the present system, might be usefully employed.

15. With regard to Mr. Huxham, the contract must be of the most nominal character, as it is notorious he is entirely without means, and can only be considered a mere Overseer working, we will suppose, within reasonably defined limits.

16. It appears then that to Mr. Charles Huxham the bridging and cutting 11 miles of road has been contracted. It is not quite clear in the report whether the cutting is part of the contract. "Ten number of bridges on this part is 18 (one of the largest on the line is omitted in Captain Syme's report), some of which are by no means easy to construct." It appears out of the 13 (14) bridges only 3 of the smallest have been completed this season, and the remainder left to Mr. Huxham may be viewed more as the guarantee of fixed employment than a step advanced tow

Colonial Office, 7th August, 1863.

WALTER GRAHAM, Esq., U.S. Consul.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing the affidavit made by the Master of the *Sea Bride* respecting the circumstances of her capture, and to acquaint you that an inquiry into them is now in progress.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

United States' Consulate, Cape Town,
August 7th, 1863.

To His Excellency Sir PHILLIP E. WODEHOUSE.

SIR,—Understanding from your letter of this date, received this morning, that the case of the *Sea Bride* is still pending, I enclose the affidavits of the first officer of that ship and the cook and steward, which I hope will throw additional light on the subject.

From the affidavit of the first officer, it appears that the alleged prize was brought within one and a half miles from Green Point Light-house yesterday at one o'clock P.M. Now, as the vessel was at that time in charge of a prize crew, it was a violation of neutrality, as much as if the capture had taken place at the same distance from land.

Pending your Excellency's decision of the case, I would most respectfully suggest that the prize crew of the *Alabama* be removed, and that the vessel be put in charge of a crew from Her Majesty's ship *Valorous*.—I have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WALTER GRAHAM, U. S. Consul.

Colonial Office, 7th August, 1863.

The United States Consul.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date enclosing two affidavits relating to the *Sea Bride*, and to state that His Excellency is not prepared to admit that the fact of that vessel having been brought by the prize crew within 1½ miles of the Green Point Light-house, "was a violation of the neutrality, as much as if the capture had taken place at the same distance from land," although both the belligerents are prohibited from bringing their prizes into British ports.

The Governor does not feel warranted in taking steps for the removal of the prize crew from the *Sea Bride*.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

L. ADAMSON, for the Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office, 8th August, 1863.

WALTER GRAHAM, Esq.,
United States' Consul, Cape Town.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence that has taken place relative to the capture by the Confederate States' steamer *Alabama* of the *Sea Bride*, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, that on the best information he has been enabled to procure, he has come to the conclusion that the capture cannot be held to be illegal, or in violation of the neutrality of the British Government, by reason of the distance from land at which it took place.

His Excellency will by the next mail make a full report of the case to Her Majesty's Government.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RAWSON W. RAWSON, Colonial Secretary.

United States' Consulate,
Cape Town, 10th August, 1863.

His Excellency Sir PHILIP E. WODEHOUSE.

SIR,—Upon receiving your last communication to me, dated the 10th instant, I deemed it simply a report of progress on one of the subjects treated of in my last letter to Your Excellency, and I have therefore anxiously waited for the receipt of another letter from the Colonial Secretary communicating the final result in that case. Failing to receive it, and hearing yesterday P. M. that the *Tuscaloosa* would proceed to sea to-day from Simon's Bay, I applied for an injunction from the Supreme Court to prevent her sailing before I had an opportunity of showing by witnesses that she is owned in Philadelphia, in the United States; that her true name is the *Conrad*; that she has never been condemned as a prize by any legally constituted Admiralty Court; and that I am *ex-officio* the legal agent of the owners, underwriters, and all others concerned. I have not yet learned the result of that application, and, fearing that further delay may allow her to escape, I would most respectfully urge Your Excellency to detain her in port until the proper legal steps can be taken.

I am well aware that your Government has conceded to the so-called Confederate States of America the rights of belligerents, and is thereby bound to respect Captain Semmes' commission; but having refused to recognise the Confederacy *as a nation*, and having excluded his captures from all the harbors of the British Empire, the captured vessels necessarily revert to their real owners, and are forfeited by Captain Semmes as soon as they enter a British port.

Hoping to receive an answer to this and the preceding letter as early as possible, and that you will not construe my persistent course throughout this correspondence on neutral rights as importunate, or my remarks as inopportune,—I have the hono. to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WALTER GRAHAM, U. S. Consul.

Colonial Office, 12th August, 1863.

WALTER GRAHAM, Esq., U. S. Consul.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to acquaint you that it was not until yesterday evening that His Excellency received from the Naval Commander-in-Chief information that the *Tuscaloosa* was such as, His Excellency is advised, to entitle her to be regarded as a vessel of war.

The Governor is not aware, nor do you refer him to the provision of international law by which captured vessels as soon as they enter neutral ports revert to their real owners, and are forfeited to their captors.

But His Excellency believes that the claims of contending parties to vessels captured can only be determined in the first instance by the courts of the captors' country.

The Governor desires me to add that he cannot offer any objection to the tenor of the correspondence which you have addressed to him on this subject, and that he is very sensible of the courtesy you have exhibited under such very peculiar circumstances.

He gives you credit for acting in a strict sense of duty to your country.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RAWSON W. RAWSON, Colonial Secretary.

United States' Consulate, Cape Town,
August 17th, 1863.

His Excellency Sir PHILIP E. WODEHOUSE.

SIR,—I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of your last letter, dated August 12th, on account of events transpiring, but which had not culminated in such a manner as to form the subject of correspondence.

Your decision that the *Tuscaloosa* is a war vessel, and by the inference not prize astonishes me; because I do not see the necessary incompatibility. Four guns were taken from on board the *Talisman* (also a prize), and put on board the *Conrad (Tuscaloosa)*, but that transfer did not change the character of either vessel as a prize, for neither of them could cease to be a prize until it had been condemned in an Admiralty Court of the "captor's country," which it is not pretended has been done. The *Tuscaloosa* therefore being a prize was forbidden to enter Simon's Bay by the Queen's Proclamation, and should have been ordered off at once but she was not so ordered. Granting that Her Majesty's Proclamation affirmed the right of Capt. Semmes as a "belligerent," to take and to *hold* prize on the high seas, it just as emphatically denied his right to hold them in British ports. Now, if he could not hold them in Simon's Bay, who else could hold them except the persons whose right to hold them was antecedent to his—that is, the owners?

The *Tuscaloosa* remained in Simon's Bay seven days, with her original cargo of skins and wool on board. This cargo, I am informed by those who claim to know, is sold to merchants in Cape Town, and if it should be landed directly in a port of this colony, or transferred to another vessel in some secluded island beyond the precincts of the colony, the infringement of neutrality will be so palpable and flagrant that Her Majesty's Government will probably satisfy the claims of the owners to indemnity at once, and thus gracefully remove all cause of complaint. In so doing it will necessarily have to condemn and repudiate the acts of its Executive agents here—a result which I have done all in my power to prevent.

Even greater cause of complaint will exist should the cargo of the *Sea Bride* be disposed of in the same manner, as I have reason to apprehend it will be while negotiations are concluded; for, being originally captured in neutral waters, the thin guise of neutrality would be utterly torn into shreds by the sale of the cargo here.

The *Georgia*, a Confederate war steamer, arrived in Simon's Bay yesterday; and another vessel of the same class, named the *Florida*, has arrived, or is hourly expected, at Saldanha Bay, where she may remain for a week without your knowledge, as the place is very secluded. The *Alabama* remained here in Table Bay for nearly four days, and at Simon's Bay six days; and as the *Tuscaloosa* was allowed to remain at the latter port seven days, I apprehend that the *Georgia* and *Florida* will meet with similar or greater favours Under these circumstances further protests from me would seem to be unavailing; and I only put the facts upon record for the benefit of my own Government and officials possessing diplomatic functions.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WALTER GRAHAM, U. S. Consul.

For Sale.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Yarks*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

TRADE RETURNS FOR 1862-63. Rupees 5 per Copy.

GEO. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th September 1863.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & CO. have been instructed to offer

DAPOORIE HOUSE

and grounds for sale.

The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 Goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.

A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers, who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

Business Announcements.

COTTON GINNING.—MESSRS. PLATT BROTHER & Co's. improved Patent Cotton Gin may be seen at work daily at No. 11, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that the above Institution has been opened, for the present, at Vilpa Byculla from the 1st instant. All applications from parents and others should be sent to the Secretary, stating the name, age, and progress of the pupil for admittance.

D. R. COLAH, Secretary.

No. 26, Byculla. 25th September 1863.

THE BUSINESS OF TUDOR COMPANY will be carried on by BENJAMIN F. FIELD, Junr., from this date.

J. REYNELL.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

BOSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teataster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qts. 4 Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.

Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	best „	„ 33
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	„ 40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			„ 32
Do.	Do.	Do.	„ 35
Do.	Do.	best	„ 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	„ 65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	„ 54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 „	Do.	„ 15
Do. 1 „	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	„ 14
Do. 8 „	Do. do.	„ 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Ball, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Ride Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.

Do. Do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Masons do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.

A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.

Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.

A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.

Black and White Shire Antique and Fancy Vestings.

English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.

Helmets, low crowned, Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.

Fine Hair Sponge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.

MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.

VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS Rs. 5.

Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.		3 12
Do. Youth's do.		3 0
Do. do. do.		1 0
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 4, do. do.		5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¼ in., each ..... Rs. 10

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *(To let in Flush.)* 3,3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 8

BOX OR CHEST, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... Rs. 11 to 12

PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... „ 14 to 17

SAFE with Patent Locks ..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	each...	Rs. 18 0
No. 00	— 7½	„ 4½	„ 3	„	„	20 0
No. 0	— 8½	„ 5¼	„ 3½	„	„	21 0
No. 2	— 9 3/4	„ 6	„ 3¾	„	„	23 0
No. 3	— 10½	„ 6	„ 4	„	„	25 0
No. 4	— 12	„ 7	„ 5	„	„	28 0
No. 5	— 13	„ 8	„ 5¼	„	„	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	— 14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each...	Rs. 25 0
No. 2	— 15½	„ 9½	„ 6½	„	„	28 0
No. 3	— 17½	„ 10½	„ 7¼	„	„	33 0
No. 4	— 19	„ 12½	„ 8	„	„	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	— 13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	each...	Rs. 23 0
No. 3	— 16½	„ 12½	„ 11	„	„	30 0
No. 6	— 23½	„ 16½	„ 16	„	„	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	— 16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	each...	Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Insurances, &c.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.
INDIAN BRANCH.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Company beg to call attention to their Rates of Premium for the Whole Term of Life with profits, which are lower than those of other Offices, in some cases *little more than one-thirds* of what is charged. These Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of profits.

By order,
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, August 1863.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY next, 6th October, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858 ..... £196,148

Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of Four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Bargundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE,	Do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

MESSRS. THEODORE DEFFEZ & Co.
WINE, BRANDY, & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

BEG to inform their Indian Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute orders for French and other European produce at the very lowest prices. In order to ensure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by Bills on, or references to, Firms in England or France.

Reference in Bombay Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto is Pints		11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavoured Do, in Quarts		16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints		9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfas Do. in Quarts		12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs.	33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	„	14	„
St. Julien Medoc	„	12	„
St. Estephe	„	10	„
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	„	18	„
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	„	12	„
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	„	18	„

Apply at the Office, or at the Godown of

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron. Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marscany (Geisler's and Chaulife's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„	24
Do.	Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—				
Chateux Margeaux		„	„	84
Leoville		„	„	28
St. Julien		„	„	22
Medoc		„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. De Paul Quarts	„	„	40
Do.	A. De Paul Pints	„	„	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	„	„	36
Do.	do Pints	„	„	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... do.	„	„	38
MOSELLE do		„	„	21
CRABBIE'S GANGER WINE		„	„	18
TREACHER & Co.'s do		„	„	42
CURACOA		„	„	40
MARASCHINO		„	„	30
CHERRY BRANDY				
SPIRITS—				
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„	50
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Rum Fine old Jamaica		„	„	
Gin—Old Tom Booth, London		„	„	
Do. Hollands, in cases		„	„	
WHISKEY Glenlivat, Crabbie		„	„	21

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„ Pts	„ „	16	
No. 3	Yellow „	26	
„ Pts	„ „	14	
No. 4	Green „	22	
„ Pts	„ „	12	
Medoc	Red „	17	
„ Pts	„ „	9	
Claret	Brand Cutler & Co	38	
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts	40	
Champagne	Brand C. & Co.	32	
„ „	per 2 dozen Pts	34	
	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	40	
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	32	
	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	40	
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	32	
	Black Seal	24	
	„ Pts	15	
Por	Red Seal	24	
	„ Pts	12	
	Amontillado Black Seal	32	
	Pale Amoroso	30	
	Light Golden Green „	28	
Sherry	Pale Brown „	26	
	Pale Yellow „	22	
	Pale White „	18	
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32	
„ „ (Yellow „)		26	
Gin Old Tom		20	
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22	
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42	
	„ Pts	21	
	White in Bottles	42	
	„ Pts	21	
Maraschino Di Zara		40	
„	Pts	21	
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